SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

FRIDAY, the 11*th. April*, 1806.

On Wedneſday laſt arrived the Maria, Captain Greenway from England the 3d. of June, and the Cape of Good Hope the 31ſt. January.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Hawkins and Child, Miſs Munt, Mr. Bond, Mr. Braddon, Dr. De Waal, Capt. L. Betts, Mr. Blagdon, Captain T. Thomas, Mr. Cook, Mr. Shipman, Mr. Brittridge.

By the above arrival we learn the important Intelligence, that the Cape was taken poſſeſſion of, by his Excellency Sir David Baird, on the 10th. of January—The articles of Capitulation we have now the Pleaſure to ſubjoin.

Articles of Capitulation, propoſed by Lieutenant General JANSSENS, *Governor and Commander in Chief of the Batavian Forces at the Cape of Good Hope, to Brigadier General* BERESFORD, *duly authorized by Major General Sir* DAVID BAIRD, K. C. *and Commodore* SIR HOME POPHAM, K. M. *Commanding the Military and Naval Forces of His Britannick Majeſty.*

Article 1.—As ſoon as this Capitulation is ſigned, the whole of the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, with all its Dependencies, and the rights and privileges held and exerciſed by the Batavian Government, will be conſidered as ſurrendered by the Governor Lieutenant Gen. Janſſens, to His Britannick Majeſty.

Anſwer—Agreed to.

2.—The Batavian Troops are to march with all their Baggage, Arms &c. to a place here-after to be agreed upon, and retain every thing, as well what belongs to the State, as to individuals, and be at liberty either freely to diſpoſe of the ſame, or, if they prefer, take every thing away with them.

Anſwer.—The Batavian Troops ſhall march from their preſent Camp, within three days, or ſooner if convenient, with their guns, arms, and baggage, and with all the honors of war, to Simons Town;—They ſhall retain all private property, and the Officers, their ſwords and horſes.

But their Arms, Treaſure, and all public property of every deſcription, together with the Cavalry and Artillery Horſes, muſt be delivered up. In conſideration however of their gallant conduct, the Troops will be embarked and ſent ſtraight to Holland at the expence of the Britiſh Government, and ſhall not be conſidered as priſoners of war, on engaging not to ſerve againſt His Britannic Majeſty, or His Allies, until they have been landed in Holland.

3.—The Battalion of Hottentot light Infantry ſhall, with the reſt of the Troops, march to the place to be agreed upon, and there being diſbanded by General Janſſens, ſhall be at liberty to return to their own Country.

Anſwer.—The Hottentot Soldiers are to march to Simons Town with the other Troops, after which they will be either allowed to return to their own Country, or be engaged in the Britiſh ſervice as they may think proper.

4.—Under this Capitulation ſhall be comprehend all Military Men, who being wounded, have not been able to follow the Army, and have fallen into the hands of the Britiſh.

Anſwer.—Theſe perſons being already Priſoners of War, any deciſion reſpecting them, belongs only to the Britiſh Commander in Chief.

5.—The Officers and Men belonging to the Batavian Army, are to be ſubſiſted at the expence of the Britiſh Government until they are embarked.

Anſwer.—Areed to.

6.—The Troops ſhall be tranſported to ſuch Ports of the Batavian Republic as ſhall be ſelected by Lieutenant General Janſſens.

Anſwer.—The Troops, as in the anſwer to the ſecond Article, ſhall be ſent to ſome port in Holland.

7.—The Sick who cannot be removed with the other Soldiers, are to be attendad to at the expencece of His Britannick Majeſty, and when recovered, ſent to Holland. Anſwer—Agreed to.

8.—The Inhabitants of the Colony who are comprehended in this Capitulation, are to enjoy the ſame rights and privileges as have been granted to thoſe in Cape Town, according to the Capitulation of the 10th. inſtant.

Anſwer.—agreed to.—With the exception of not quartering Troops, the Country not having the ſame reſources as the Town, and this right having been always an appendage to the Batavian Government.

9.—The Troops whilſt on board Ship are to be accommodated and fed according either to the Dutch or Engliſh method, as is moſt beneficial to them.

Anſwer.—The Troops when embarked, will be treated in every reſpect as Britiſh Troops when on board tranſports.

10.—Lieut. General Janſens ſhall be at liberty to ſend home a diſpatch to Holland, and will receive aſſiſtance from the Britiſh Commanders in forwarding the ſame, Anſwer—Agreed to.

11.—The Baron of Hogendorp having expended a great deal of money for the execution of agricultural Plans, he ſhall be ſupported by the Britiſh Government in carrying his Plans into execution; and the Britiſh Government ſhall grant unto him all ſuch rights and privileges as, from the public records, it ſhall appear the Batavian Government meant to have given him.

Anſwer.—This article muſt be left entirely to the diſcretion of the future Britiſh Governors or Commanders.

12. If in this Capitulation any thing doubtful may occur, it ſhall be bona fide conſtrued to the benefit of the Batavian Government.

Anſwer.—If any doubt ſhould ariſe as to any Article continued in this Capitulation, it ſhall be decided according to what ſhall appear to be juſt and honorable, without any preference to either Party.

Given under our Hands and Seals, this 9th. day of January, 2806, at Hottentots Holland.

(Signed) J. W. JANSSEENS.
W. C. BERESFORD.
Executed in the preſence of *Brig General.*
Signed) J. A. TRUTER.
J. C. SMYTH.

Ratified and confirmed in the Caſtle of Good Hope, this 9th. day of January, 1806.

(Signed) D. BAIRD, *Maj. Gen. Com. in Chief.*
HOME POPHAM, *Commodore,*
Commanding His Majeſty's Naval Forces.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, propoſed by the Lieut. Colonel Hieronimus Caſimirus von Prophalow, Commandant of the Town, Caſtle and circumjacent Fortifications of the Caſtle of Good Hope.

TO

The Major General in the ſervice, of His Britannick Majeſty, Sir David Baird K. C. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces, and Commodore Sir Home Popham, K. M. Commander in Chief of His Britannic Majeſty's Naval Forces in Table Bay.

ARTICLE I.

The Capitulation being ſigned, the Cape Town, Caſtle and circumjacent Fortifications ſhall be immediately ſurrendered to the Troops of his Britannic Majeſty.—The fortifications of the King's Block-Houſe, Craig's Tower, and all the Batteries within that circuit—and on the other ſide of Camps Bay.

II.

The garriſon ſhall at the ſurrender, march out with all the honors of war,—and ſhall then lay down their arms, and become priſoners of war; but ſuch officers as are natives of the Colony, or married with natives, or in poſſeſſion of ſufficient Landed property to become regularly, and Bona-fide domiciliated, ſhall be at liberty to continue here ſo long as they behave themſelves as becometh good ſubjects and Citizens; or proceed to Great Britain with regular paſſports, and having previouſly paſſed their parole not to ſerve until regularly exchanged.

III.

All Officers who according to the previous article muſt go to Europe, ſhall be provided with paſſages at the expenſe of his Britannic Majeſty, and ſhall have leave to realiſe their Property previous to their Departure, and receive the ſame pay as they did in their own ſervice, till the day of their embarkation.

IV.

The French ſubjects who belonging to the ſtranded Frigate *l'Atalante*, and the ſtranded Privateer *le Napoleon*, were caſually here and comprehended in the Capitulation ſhall be treated on the ſame footing as the Garriſon; but they muſt all be embarked for Europe—as well as every other French Subject in the Colony.

V.

The Inhabitants of the Town, who have borne arms, to be conſidered as belonging to the Town, and may return to their former occupations.

But the diſtinction between the Burghers and other Inhabitants is to remain the ſame, and ſubject to the ſame reſtrictions as under the Dutch Laws.

VI.

All bona-fide private property whether belonging to the Civil or Military Servants of the Government, to the Burghurs and Inhabitants, to Churches, Orphans and other public inſtitution of that kind, ſhall remain free and untouched.

VII.

Publick property of every diſcription, whether conſiſting of Treaſure, or Naval or Military Stores, Buildings Eſtates or Merchandizes belonging to the Batavian Republic or Government of France, ſhall be faithfully delivered up, and proper Inventories given of them as ſoon as poſſible.

VIII.

The Burghets and Inhabitants ſhall preſerve all their Rights & Privilages which they have enjoyed hitherto public Worſhip as at preſent in uſe, ſhall alſo be maintained without alteration.

IX.

The Paper-money, actually in circulation, ſhall continue current at heretofore, until the pleaſure of his Britannic Majeſty is known.

X.

The Lands and Houſes, the property of the Batavian Republic, which muſt be delivered up in conſequence of the preſent Capitulation, ſhall remain as ſecurity for that part of the Paper money which is not already ſecured by Mortgages upon the Eſtates of individuals, by it having been lent to them. This is however to be without prejudice to the free uſe to be made of the ſaid Lands and Houſes for public purpoſes.

XI

Priſoners of war comprehended in the preſent Capitulation, ſhall not be preſſed into his Britannic Majeſty's ſervice, or engaged againſt their own free will and conſent. With reſpect to other Perſons, they are provided for in Article the 5th of this Capitulation.

XII.

The Inhabitants of Cape Town ſhall be exempted from having troops quartered on them.

XIII.

Two ſhips having been ſunk in Table Bay, to the great detriment of the Roadſteadt—either after the Batavian Republic had ſent out a flag of Truce, or whilſt it was in contemplation to do ſo, they are to be raiſed again, and delivered over in an entire ſtate of repair; this having been done without the ſanction of the Commandant, the raiſing of ſaid ſhips, ſhall be incumbent on thoſe who ſunk them.

XIV.

This Capitulation ſhall be ſigned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the Caſtle of the Cape Town, and all the adjacent Forts previouſly mentioned, ſhall be ſurrendered to his Britannic Majeſty's troops.

Given under our Hands & Seals this tenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred and ſix, at Papendorp, near Fort Knokke.

(Signed) H. C. Baron von PROPHALOW. (L. S.
D. BAIRD, Major General, (L. S.)
HOME POPHAM, (L, S.)
Executed in preſence of (Signed) J. A. TRUTER.
J. PALMER.

His Excellency the Major General, Commanding in Chief ſeizes with tranſport the occaſion of announcing the ſignal and glorious ſucceſs of His Britannick Majeſty's Arms, in a Naval action, over the combined Fleets of France and Spain.

This ſplendid atchievement is however obſcured by the loſs of *Vice Admiral Lord Viſcount Nelſon*—whoſe deathleſs name could ſcarcely acquire new luſtre by heroic exploits!

The particulars of this victory, as detailed by the Capt. of His Majeſty's ſhip Nautilus, are publiſhed by order of His Excellency for the information of the inhabitants of this Colony and His Majeſty's Forces by ſea and land.

Report from Captain Sykes of the Nautilus.

" Information obtained from the Pickle Schooner on the 28th. of October by the Nautilus at 4 poſt meridian (the Pickle was going to England with diſpatches from Admiral Collingwood).

" Action began at haſt paſt twelve on the 21ſt. of October, Cadiz diſtant 20 miles bearing N. N. E. the Britiſh 27 ſail of the line; the enemy 33 of the line.—The Buccentaur of 80 guns (Admiral Villeneuve) taken, Admiral Gravina eſcaped—20 ſail taken and deſtroyed including the Achille (French 74) blown up—the Santiſſima Trinidada 134 guns ſunk on the 24th. and one ſunk in Tow; two of the prizes eſcaped into Cadiz on the 23 perfect wrecks, on the 24th. bad weather the prizes in tow were cut away by Telegraphic ſignal and on the 26th. none of them in ſight, only 9 Engliſh veſſels in ſight with all their maſts ſtanding. The Belleiſle was the only Engliſh Ship *totally* diſmaſted. The Victory (Nelſons ſhip) loſt her mizen maſts. Lord Nelſon was ſhot in the ſhoulder at 2 P. M. & died at 4, juſt after the Santiſſima Trinadada ſtruck which cloſed the action. Ten ſail came out of Cadiz afterwards but were forced to return.

" Admiral Louis was abſent with the Canopus, Spencer, Queen, Donegal, and three other. The Neptune, Prince, Dreadnought, Defiance, joined afterwards."

Royal Sovereign 400 killed and wounded.
Captain Duff (Mars) killed.
Captain Cooke (Belerophon) ditto.
Captain Tyler (Tonnant) wounded.

Lord Nelſon's Telegraphic ſignal previous to the Action was this:

" ENGLAND EXPECTS THAT EVERY MAN
" WILL DO HIS DUTY."

PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Major General SIR DAVID BAIRD, *Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Creſcent, Colonel of the* 54*th. Regiment of Infantry, and Commanding in Chief of his Britannic Majeſty's Troops in the Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.*

WHEREAS it is highly neceſſary for the prevention of all diſputes, and the better regularity of trade, that the ſeveral Coins of Money which are current in this Colony ſhould have a fixt and determined value aſſigned to them, I having taken the ſame into my moſt ſerious conſideration, have determined, and do hereby order accordingly, that the reſpective values of the Coins hereafter mentioned ſhould be as follows:

A Guinea,	44 sk.	264ſt. St. £.	1	2	0
A Doubl. 16 Sp. Doll.	160 —	960 — —	4	0	0
A Johanna 8 ditto	80 —	480 — —	2	0	0
A Ducat	19 —	114 — —	0	9	6
A Venetian Sequin	19 —	114 — —	0	9	6
Gold Mohur 19 ſec. Rup.	- -	- - -	1	17	6
A Pagoda	16 —	96 — —	0	8	0
A Spaniſh Dollar	10 —	60 — —	0	5	0
A Rupee	5 —	30 — —	0	2	0
Engliſh Shilling	2 —	12 — —	0	1	0
Copper Coin	- - -	2 — —	0	0	2

And whereas it is important for the proſperity and welfare of this Settlement, that the exportation of all Gold or Silver currency ſhould be prohibited; and whereas the ſame has been accordingly forbidden by ſeveral Proclamations iſſued from time to time, not only in the Government, but alſo by the Britiſh Governors and Commanders, I think proper to iſſue this Proclamation, ſtrictly prohibiting the exportation of any Money or Monies current int his Settlement.

Any Perſon convicted of attempting to act contrary to this Regulation, and found guilty of having exported a greater ſum than to the value of Ten Pounds, will be puniſhed by the confiſcation of the whole of the Money or Monies ſo exported, one third of which will be given to the informer.

Given under my Hand and Seal, this 23*d. of January*, 1806.

Signed D. BAIRD, *Maj. General.*
By Order of His Excellency,
Signed J. C. SMYTH, Act. Col. Sec.

We are concerned to announce the loſs of the Hon'ble Company's ſhip *Britannia*, which foundered on the 1ſt. of Nov. laſt, ſhe was diſpatched by Sir Home Popham, with about 14 ſail of faſt ſailing ſhips under charge of the Leda frigate, to St. Salvador, for the purpoſe of hurrying the watering of the fleet, which were following—When about 25 leagues to the weſtward of Fernand Noronhah, ſhe ſtruck in a ſhoal, from which however, ſhe floated off, but ſhortly after went down head foremaſt.

Captain Moring of the Comet, who was in company, ſaved the whole of the Crew, Paſſengers &c. to whom and his Officers every praiſe is due for their meritorious exertions. The Captain and Officers of the Britannia returned to England from the Brazils.

The King Gorge Tranſport we are ſorry to ſay, foundered in the night, and General Yorke, the principal Engineer employed on the expedition, was unfortunately drowned.

THE VACCINE.

The Small Pox having lately viſited the city of Norwich, Edward Rigby, Eſq. the Mayor, convened a meeting of the inhabitants on the ſubject, the proceedings of which we have already laid before the public. The reſult is, that a ſyſtematic and effective plan of a general inoculation for the Cow Pox has been adopted, and the phyſicians and ſurgeons of that populous city have addreſſed a moſt able Memorial to the inhabitants, containing many valuable facts, which muſt ſatisfy every unprejudiced mind of the vaſt ſuperiority of the Jennerian Inoculation; it concludes with the following intereſting parallel between the effects of the Cow Pox Inoculation and thoſe of the inoculated Small Pox, upon the human body.

" It is admitted on all hands, that the Cow Pox is never fatal; whereas, in the inoculated Small Pox, one in three hundred periſhes; a circumſtance of no trifling conſideration. It is aſſerted, that Cow Pox is not, univerſally, a ſecurity againſt Small Pox, there being inſtances alleged of perſons taking the Small Pox after having been inoculated for the Cow Pox. To give this argument its full force, let us admit all the alleged caſes to be true, and then proceed to aſcertain the proportion they bear to the whole number of perſons who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox. From this inquiry it appears, that of *two hundred and fifty thouſand* perſons, who have been inoculated for the Cow Pox, only fifty perſons have been alleged to have ſuffered from ſubſequent Small Pox; thus, even in this view, the Cow Pox is highly to be preferred to the Small Pox, as, from this eſtimate, *only one perſon in five thouſand is liable to Small Pox; whereas in the inoculated Small Pox, it is admitted, that one perſon in three hundred periſhes.*

JEWS.—From an Imperial Ukaſe in the Court Gazette of Peterſburgh, it appears that the rights of citizens have been given to the Jews throughout the whole extent of the Ruſſian dominions. After this edict, the children of Jews will be admitted like the other Ruſſian ſubjects into the ſchools, colleges, and univerſities. They may be received as Members of the Academy of Sciences at Peterſburgh, and obtain, according to their merit, the differen ſituations in the Univerſities.

An accident which destroyed the above on the moment of its being put to press, has caused some delay in the issue, and which we trust our Subscribers will have the goodness to excuse.

MADRAS COURIER.

Volume XXII. WEDNESDAY, 9th. April 1806. Number 1070.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 14th. Instant, Sundry Casks of Condemned Salt Beef, Flour, Rice, and unserviceable Water and Liquor Casks, Packs, Staves, and Iron Hoops, will be sold at Public Auction, by Messrs. HEEFKE, FAURE, and Co. at the Naval Victualling Stores on the Beach, on account of the Honble. Commissioners, for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, London.

(Signed) BASIL COCHRANE,
AGENT FOR VICTUALLING.

Madras, 5th. April, 1806.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 11th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

SUNDRY UNCLEARED LOTS,

PURCHASED AT THEIR SALES,

Up to the 31st. Ultimo.

The Above will be Sold positively to the Highest Bidder, at the risk of the first Purchasers,

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To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

By HEEFKE, FAURE and Co.

AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE,

On FRIDAY, the 11th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FIFTY CASKS OF EXCELLENT

BOURDEAUX CLARET.

THE ABOVE IS JUST LANDED,

FROM THE AMERICAN

BRIG SOPHY,

Captain . B. Greaves,

AND WILL BE PUT UP IN SMALL LOTS;

For the Convenience of the Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY HEEFKE, FAURE AND CO.

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On FRIDAY, the 11th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

FIFTY CASES OF

G I N,

AND

FORTY KEGS OF EXCELLENT

CONIAC BRANDY,

EACH CONTAINING

From nine to ten Gallons.

For Sale on Commission,

At HEEFKE, FAURE & Co's.

A NEW PATENT

Flageolet and Tabor Organ,

FOUR BARRELS,

with Drum and Triangle, by Clementi and Co.

Price Star Pagodas 300.

EXCELLENT

FRENCH CLARET,

FOR SALE,

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 10th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

IN THE FORENOON,

WILL BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC OUTCRY,

For Ready Money only,

AT THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOM-HOUSE,

FIFTY-SIX DOZEN

OF

French Claret.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms, in Davidson's Street,

This day WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE of OILMAN'S stores, consisting of Pickles, best Durham Mustard, fine Salad Oil, Quin's and Harvey's Sauce, some essence of Anchovies, Mushroom and Walnut Ketchup, Cavice, White Wine and Elder Vinegar which came out as a consignment in the last ships, and is in high preservation, which will be put up in small Lots for the convenience of the purchaser.

To be Sold.

By Public Auction.

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms, in Davidson's Street,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK.

FOUR CORGES OF

BLUE MOOREAS CLOTH.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

A Handsome and Fashionable

CARNATIC PALANKEEN.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

A FEW BASKETS OF

BENGAL POTATOES,

Just Arrived,

ON THE SHIP NORWAY FARMER.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

FOUR PIPES OF BRANDY,

which will be put up 20 Gallons in a lot,

For the Convenience of the Purchasers.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

At his Long Rooms in Davidson's Street,

This Day, WEDNESDAY, the 9th. Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Fourteen Leaguers of Damaged

ARRACK.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

AT HIS LONG ROOMS IN DAVIDSON'S STREET,

On SATURDAY, the 12th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract,

THE

Schooner Pearl,

JARROL Built, about three years old, with all her Masts, Yards, Sails, &c. as from Sea, a very Stiff Vessel under Sail, and remarkably Strong, Burthen about 35 Tons, well Calculated for the Mannara Trade.

An Inventory of Stores, and Conditions of Sale, will be exhibited at the Auction Room of Mr. JOHN BURDEN.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

On MONDAY next, the 14th. Instant,

At 4 O'clock in the Afternoon;

ON THE PREMISES,

If not previously disposed of by Private Sale,

AN HOUSE and Ground Situated at St. Thome, near the Bungalo formerly occupied by Thomas Chase Esq. containing from North to South 200 feet, and from East to West 202 feet.

The Title Deeds of the above Premises may be seen on application to MR. JOHN BURDEN, at his Long Rooms.

For Sale on Commission.

BY JOHN BURDEN,

A FEW PIPES OF

Old Madeira,

At 150 Pagodas per Pipe,

AND

A FEW HALF PIPES OF

OLD MADEIRA,

At 75 Pags per half Ditto.

For Sale on Commission,

BY JOHN BURDEN,

A FEW CASES OF GOOD

BRANDY,

Containing Fifteen large Case Bottles,

At Seven and a half Pagodas per Case.

A CARD.

IN consequence of purchasers not being regular *in the payment of their Auction Bills*, notice is hereby given, that no GOODS bought at Public Sale, will in future be delivered to any Purchaser, *unless previously paid for*, (with an exception only to those with whom there may be an open account), and all such Goods purchased and not taken away within five days, will be put up and resold, at the loss and expense of the first Purchaser, and all advantage forfeited.

J. BURDEN.

Davidson's Street, April 1, 1806.

Advertisement.

THE TRUSTEES

FOR THE AFFAIRS

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

MESSIEURS

Chase, Chinnery, Mc Douall & Co.

ARE under the necessity of notifying to those who are indebted to that Firm, that unless their respective Balances be discharged, or put into a train for Liquidation, *before the First of May next*, they must have recourse to LEGAL MEASURES to enforce Payment.

ED. WATTS,
Agent for the Trustees.

SATURDAY, 22d. MARCH, 1806.

Advertisement,

THOMAS DISLEY, Watchmaker, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Settlement, and the public in general, that severe indisposition since November last, has prevented him from attending to his business, but being perfectly recovered, he has now engaged an able Workman lately arrived from London, and continues to carry on his Business in all it branches as usual, and takes this opportunity to return his grateful thanks for the support he has hitherto received, and to assure those who may employ him that he will warrant whatever work he executes.—The Shop is next door to Messrs. HUNTER and HAY.

Madras, 8th. April 1806.

To be Sold

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

Tomorrow THURSDAY, the 10th. Instant;

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK,

AN INVOICE OF

PIECE GOODS,

Consisting of

FOURTEEN Punjum Cloths, SALEMPORES,—CHINTZ,—DUNGARIES,—GINGHAMS, — Women's CLOTHS, &c. &c.

At 11 O'clock,

A CAPITAL SINGLE BARRELLED

FOWLING PIECE,

And at 12 O'clock,

TWO NEAT LIGHT

PALANKEENS.

To be Sold,

By Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS AUCTION-ROOM,

On MONDAY next, the 14th. Instant,

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

AN INVOICE OF

JAPANNED Fish Kettles—Tea Kettles—Sauce Pans and covers—Copper Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans—Japanned Patent Lamps—Chamber Candlesticks—Spittoons—Tea and Coffee Pots—Dish Covers—Cheese Waggons—Bread Baskets—Tea Caddies—Knife Trays—Letter Racks—Coat and Shoe Brushes—Coffee Mills—Cruet Frames—Broom Heads.

AND

MOP HEADS,

&c. &c. &c.

Advertisement.

ADMINISTRATION of the Estate of Mr. ERSKINE NIMMO, deceased, late of Madras, Inhabitant, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to Mr. Wm. FAIRLIE of Bengal, Merchant. All persons indebted to the deceased, are requested to pay the amount of such debts, and those having claims upon the same, to make them known to Messieurs TULLOH, BRODIE, HALIBURTON & Co. the Agents of the Administrator.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ROBERT FORBES, late a Lieutenant in the 2d. Battalion of the 19th Regiment of N. Infantry, in the service of the Honorable the East India Company, on the Madras Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st. All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 24th. March 1806.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of the Estate and Effects of MARY MAC GIBBON, late of Madras, Widow, dec. with her Testamentary Writing annexed, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, to GILBERT RICKETTS, Esq. as a Register of the said Court, pursuant to the Act of the 39th. and 40th. years of his present Majesty, Chapter 79th. Section 21st.—All persons having claims on the said Estate, are requested to make them known to the said Administrator, and all those indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay the same to him without delay.

Fort St. George, 24th. March 1806.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

A DIALOGUE.

Pray Sir, do you know a certain person named CREDIT?

Yes, I know *two* of that name, Father and Son.

Will you be so good as to inform me of their respective *Characters?* I have heard such *different* reports respecting them, that I know not what to conclude.

With all my heart, Sir,—The OLD GENTLEMAN is a most respectable "*Citizen of the World,*" he is, and has ever been, the very soul of Trade, a strong Column to the Edifice of Commerce, and a kind assistant to Merchants of integrity; but at the same time somewhat rigid to those who make an ill use of his favors.—His Son, Mr. Credit *Junior*, exhibits a most deceitful imitation of his *Father*; his actions, which sometimes appear benevolent, and at all times as tending to the immediate *convenience* of mankind, (particularly the juvenile part (lead, but too often, to destruction, misery, and despair,—and as his Character is well known amongst Merchants of the *superior* order, he seldom finds admittance to their presence, and scarcely ever to their *Purses*. They see the delusions which he practises on the Tradesman, whom perhaps, *his father* has introduced to their Counting Houses, and they sometimes very sensibly feel the consequences of his conduct.—How many amiable Youths also, does this *Junior* branch of the CREDIT Family, involve in ruin? How many, from his fatal influence, lose all energy of character, forfeit the countenance of the more worthy, or more *prudent* part of the community, and finally, seek refuge from their importunate Creditors, in *ebriety* or *suicide?*

I thank you Sir, for this insight into the character of Mr. CREDIT *Junior*, and shall endeavour to profit by it. Instead of consulting this betrayer of Youthful ambition and hospitality, I will consult my PURSE.—My mind will then be at ease, and my faculties unbent, and free for the execution of my duty at every time, and in every place to which that duty may call me.—I shall only add, that, could this insiduous MONSTER, be extirpated from the Earth, (or at any rate from that portion of it, which we now inhabit), the act would be of considerable benefit to the rising and future generations, destined to serve their Country by wielding either the *Sword*, or the *Pen*, on the plains of Hindoostan.

FOR THE MADRAS COURIER.

PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY

into the venom of SNAKES; *and, manner in which poisonous substances operate, on the structure of the animal economy.*

INTRODUCTION.

VARIOUS opinions have been maintained by men, and contained in books, concerning the operation of poison * in the animal economy.

IT may however, possibly, be confessed by those who best understand this subject, that, at present it opens a new and important field, for future investigation, so many contradictory opinions, which have obtained, are very far from being satisfactory or conclusive, and hence, perhaps, it may be with reason urged, that, in general such widely different opinions, may, appear more to increase our doubt, and obscure our ideas, than to teach us to separate errour from truth. That this is the fact, may, possibly, appear evident, to those who feel inclined, to examine with impartiality, what has been written by authours, on this intricate subject.

SEVERAL erroneous conjectures probably, may have arisen, from not carefully discriminating, between the immediate cause of diseases, and secondary effect, by mistaking the symptoms for the real cause, which, generally succeed, as a necessary consequence, originating in a primary cause.

IN inquiries of this nature, it is important, to carefully examine a proposition, and to be well satisfied, there be sufficient convincing evidence, to support it, before we give to it, our implicit consent.

IT is necessary to be guarded against new prejudices, to compare the various appearances of the subject with each other and not suppose a fact, and re[ason] from the supposition, many mistakes have arisen from such cause.

WE are frequently afraid or ashamed, from various motives, to indulge in a thought, contrary to established, or admitted opinions, although, it be supported by the dictates of reason. But, if we wish to promote the happiness of mankind, by extending human science, by our investigations, it is necessary to be superior, to such considerations, for untill it shall appear evident, that we have arrived at that degree of knowledge, which could not admit of innovation, we are justified in conveying our ideas of things, as they appear to us. Were it otherwise, no benefit could be obtained, from future researches.

POSSIBLY it remains to be demonstrated, in what manner poison operates, on the animal economy, what is the peculiar quality, by which it produce its effect, and lastly, what is by far the most important, can a specifick remedy be found for it?

THE intention then of this essay, is to examine, if any or all those points, can be obtained.

FOR such imperfections and errours as may be discovered in this essay, the writer has to observe, that the remarks were written at different periods of time, which could be obtained from professional duties, some of the opinions are of a peculiar nature, perhaps, leading to other important considerations, and several of the ideas have arisen from reflection and experience in practice, and could reference have been made to modern experiments and authours, the present essay, probably, would have been rendered more acceptable, than it is, in its present state.

But, how far, the writer has succeeded in his endeavours to be useful, is now submitted to the consideration, and decision of the publick.

In order to proceed with clearness and precision, the subject will be divided into the subsequent parts, and we shall endeavour in each separately to explain our sentiments.

CHAPTER I.

Of the different opinions which have prevailed, concerning, the operation of poisonous substances, on the animal economy.

CHAPTER II.

Of the manner in which poisonous substances operate, on the animal economy.

CHAPTER III.

Of the manner in which poisonous substances operate, on the animal economy, continued from the proceeding chapter.

CHAPTER IV.

Of different remedies supposed to counteract the effect, of poisonous substances, in the animal economy.

CHAPTER V.

Of different remedies supposed to counteract the effect of poisonous substances in the animal economy, continued from the last Chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

CHAPTER I.

Of the different opinions which have prevailed, concerning the operation of poison, on the animal economy.

SECTION I.—As there have been several general opinions and conjectures on this subject, each of which has been supported, perhaps, by equal authority, it may therefore, be necessary to separately examine each of those opinions.

II.—When the poison of the snake, was imagined to be an acid, it was thought to cause immediate death, by the acidifying principle, with which it was supposed to be composed, but, it has been by conclusive experiments demonstrated, that, the virus is not an acid, and therefore, this is now found, to be an erroneous opinion.

III.—It has been maintained, that the virus destroys life, by inducing fever and inflamation, but, in general that cannot be the case, as it has been known, in many instances, to produce its fatal effects so instantaneously, that, the period of time elapsed, could not have been sufficient to cause a fever, nor, in such instances, have appeared any symptoms of inflamation or fever, except, such as may have arisen, from a general principle, which will be hereafter explained.

IV.—Others contend that the fatality of the poison, consists in causing a universal spasm, or convulsion in the system, but, if this effect be not generally produced, as in many instances, it evidently is not, it cannot be considered, as the general cause of death.

V.—Some again assert, that, the effect of venom, is on the irritable fibres, but numerous arguments supported by experiments, show that the immediate effect of poisonous substances, doth not arise, from an injury done to the fibres. Venom injected immediately into the circulation, kills an animal in a moment, when the fibres or muscles have not been touched with it, hence, the fibres could not be affected, yet death has been the immediate consequence. Venom simply applied to fibres, muscles, or membranes where no vessels containing red blood were wounded, has been then known, to be perfectly innocent. When the virus is applied to the conjunction of the eye, it causes no inflammation, or, to the tongue conveys no taste, when taken into the stomach, no pain or symptoms of inflammation or fever, which shows, it not to be a caustick substance, and that it does not operate immediately, on the irritable fibres.

VI.—An other very general opinion has prevailed, which is, that, the venom operates on the nerves; but, nerves have been divided; or, considerable portions of them, cut out from particular parts, the nervous influence or communication, thereby stopped, the venom has then been applied, nevertheless the poison produced its effects equally powerful, which tends to show, it not to be a disease, originating in the nerves, and therefore, the irritable or nervous fibres cannot be the primary cause of death, as the animal frequently dies, before they could be affected, and before spasms or convulsions in many instances could take place, and, when those effects, do subsequently happen, are only symptoms of a general disease.

VII.—An opinion has obtained, that the venom coagulates the blood, but, this is very improbable, because, in those animals which have died in consequence of it, the blood was generally found disolved and fluid, which, is the case, when the blood be impregnated, with a poisonous principle which ought not to be, if we maintain, that death in invenomed animals result from any other cause.

VIII—These opinions so contradictory to each other, may all be reconciled, by admitting poison to cause an interior and general derangement, in the sanguiferous and lymphatick systems, and that, the preceding phenomena, are simply symptoms, of a general and universal effect, operating on those systems.

In order to exhibit these ideas, in a clear point of view, the subject will be resumed, and further investigated in a future chapter.

* Poisonous substances are here considered those things, which in small quantities produce death, when received in particular parts, of the animal system.

THE COURIER.

Wednesday, 9th. April 1806.

On Monday arrived the Ship Shoffie, Capt. Fermie, last from Point de Galle, the 23d. ult. *Passenger*, Doctor Norman.

A NEWSPAPER, has been established at *Prince of Wales's Island*, of which we have received the two first Numbers, of the 1st. and 8th. of March.

The only heads of information we derive from these papers are,—that the homeward-bound Indiamen, would leave China early in March, that the Sir L. Parsons, Capt. James, had sailed for Rangoon, and the Clyde, Burnsides, for the Eastward.

These Papers also mention the arrival of two Russian Men of War, (on discoveries) at China, and that the Chinese having charged them *double Duties*, they remained at Macoa, till an answer should be received from the Emperor, to whom the matter had been referred.

His Majesty's ship THALIA, Captain Walker, sailed from Kedgeree, on the 19th, ultimo.

His Majesty's Sloop RATTLESNAKE, Capt. Ley, passed Point de Galle on the 25th. ultimo, having the following China Ships under convoy for Bombay:—Minerva, Friendship, & Mary.

THE VACCINE.

A return of Persons, inoculated for the Vaccine Disease on the Island of Ceylon, during the month of February, 1806:—

Discharged with Certificate, ...	819
Failed, ...	145
Remaining, ...	616
Total Inoculated	1580

We have been favoured with a Copy of the following correspondence, which we lay before our readers, as highly honorable to Major General Sir William Clarke, as well as the Portuguese Officers at Goa.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR WM. CLARKE, Bart.

British Envoy and Commander in Chief of the British and Portuguese Troops at GOA.

SIR,

The sincere regret experienced by the Portuguese Officers of the Garrison of GOA, at your approaching departure, is proportioned to their grateful remembrance of the advantage they derived from the mild though firm exercise of the Command you were so properly vested with, in this Settlement, and of the happiness they have experienced in your amiable society. The harmony which has uninterruptedly prevailed, and which it is to be hoped ever will subsist between the Troops of the two Nations serving together at Goa, has its foundation in the wise and liberal Regulations formed by you for their Government. A circumstance of so much importance as to demand the gratitude, respect and esteem of the Settlement to you as its benefactor. We beg leave, with the entire sanction and concurrence of our most excellent Governor and Capt. General, to lay this address before you, to offer you our best wishes for your health, honor and happiness, and to request your acceptance of a Sword, as a trifling mark of our unalterable regard and respect.

(Signed) *M. G. de Mira*, Brigadier General, for himself and for his Officers of the 2d Regiment of European Infantry.

A. J. da Motta, Colonel commanding 1st. Regiment of Infantry, for himself and his Officers.

J. L. de Britto, Brigadier General, for himself and Officers of the Royal Legion of Ponda.

J. L. de Faria, Colonel commanding the Royal Legion of Bardez, for himself and his Officers.

H. da Costa Campos, Colonel commanding the Artillery Regiment, for himself and his Officers.

J. Braamcamp, Major of Cavalry, for himself and his Officers.

M. J. Mendes, Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Sepoys, for himself and his Officers.

GOA, FEB. 26, 1806.

Copy of the Answer received from H. Clarke, Esq. Sir William Clarke, having previously embarked in the Culloden, to join the Indiamen at Point de Galle.

To Brigadier Generals GODINHO, *and* DE BRITTO, *and to the Colonels and Officers of the Portuguese Service.*

GENTLEMEN, AT GOA.

Sir William Clarke having embarked for Europe before your very flattering address arrived at his Quarters, I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting it to him, as well as the Sword you have been pleased to confer upon him. I am satisfied that Sir William will be perfectly sensible of the Honor you have done him, and that he will take the first opportunity that offers, of expressing his Sentiments on the occasion.

(Signed) HENRY CLARKE.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain Munt, of the 6th Regiment of Cavalry, and Lieutenant Taylor, to proceed to sea for the benefit of their health.

BENGAL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. William Trower, Second Assistant to the Superintendant of the Western Salt Chokies.

FORT WILLIAM—March 10, 1806.

The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Captain G. H. Fagan, to be Secretary to the Board of Superintendence, in the room of Capt. Gall, resigned.

CALCUTTA.—Arrivals: Ship Admiral Aplin, Capt. Wilson, from China, left 25th. January,—Ship Arran, Capt. Robb, from Point de Galle, Passenger, John Rose Esq. of the Ceylon Civil Service,—the Portuguese Ship Bons Amigos, from Soosoo:—On the 6th. inst. in lat. 8. 16. N. long. 88. 36. E. the Bons Amigos, *saw two large ships dismasted*, but did not speak to them.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on the 18th. ult. COLIN SHAKESPEAR Esq. to MISS HARRIOT DAWSON.

DEATHS.

At Seringapatam, on the 23d. ult. CAPT. CHARLES GRANT, of His Majesty's 12th. Regiment of foot. An Officer universally asteemed, and sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

At the Naval Hospital, Lieutenant McDouall, of His Majesty's ship Drake.

On the 21st. of Feb. at Gohud, Lieut. W. B. MACVITIE, of the 11th Regt of Bengal N. Infantry. Lieut. Macvitie fell whilst gallantly advancing to the successful attack of an Enemy's Redoubt.

On the 22d. of Feb. at Gohud, Lieut. JOS. GILL, of the 25th. Regt. of Bengal N. Infantry; of wounds he had received at the attack abovementioned.

CALCUTTA,—24th. March 1806.

Much damage was done on the river, by the violence of the Northwester on Tuesday night.

The American brig Lovely Lass, laden and ready to proceed to sea, was driven from her moorings upon the bank near Chandpaul Ghaut, where she remained almost upon her beam end, till the flood came in on Wednesday forenoon, when she was got off, with the loss of her topmasts and other damage:—likewise, several ships parted from their anchors.—Many Bhurrs, Tow Boats, &c. were swamped, and some of their Dandies drowned.

Very severe weather, with almost constant squalls of rain, has prevailed below for several days past particularly on the night of the 18th. instant, in which, a brig was blown almost high and dry into the Jungles, near Middle-point, but was got off, at high water, with little damage.

CALCUTTA,—22d. March.

Captain Walker and Officers of his Majesty's ship *Thalia*, left town on the 15th. Inst. in the Government yatcht for Kedgeree; and on their arrival on board, the frigate will immediately weigh and put to sea.

Lieutenant James Lowther, of the Madras Army, is appointed by the Court of Directors, a Writer on the Bengal Establishment, to rank from 1804.

On Monday accounts were received of the arrival of the American ship *China Packet*, Captain Hewet, from Antwerp, whence she sailed on the 27th of October.

From the intelligence received by this ship, we are sorry to find that the successes of the French arms on the Continent, of which we lately received some accounts *via* Bussorah, are confirmed to their fullest extent.

The details of the more important events of the latter part of October, had not been published at Antwerp, at the date of the China Packet's sailing.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

The transactions after the battle of Ulm are still very imperfectly known, *no newspapers* of any kind having come by the last overland packet.

No particulars have arrived of the action in which Massena fell, or of the subsequent retreat of the Archduke Charles. His situation is certainly dangerous, but much may be hoped for from the military genius of that gallant Prince.

The future safety of Hanover is ensured, as far as any thing can be ensured from the events of war; and the presence of the Duke of Brunswick, with a Prussian army at Munster, affords a reasonable hope, that it may be his fate a second time to settle the affairs of Holland, and to deliver the Dutch from their present degradation and bondage. The time seems to be favorable for the attempt. The country and forts are almost deserted by the French troops.

The accounts of the battle in Bohemia between the Prussian and French armies are too imperfect to permit us to rest much on the immediate result.

FROM THE BANKS OF THE MEIN, OCT. 15.

From the daily progress of the French Army, which in its rapid marches has overturned very obstacle that opposed it, there is every reason to believe that a decisive action will immediately take place. For there is undoubtedly some point or other where the Austrians will endeavour to make a stand against the French. In Germany nothing is talked of but the daringness of the latter, and the immense plan of the campaign laid down by their Emperor, from whose masterly combinations in the direction of his march, a very singular spectacle at this moment presents itself. The French Army is just now advancing towards the West, as if it came from Vienna; and the Austrian Army, obliged

[...]to defend itself in the rear, turns its backs upon the Rhine, as if it came from France. The French [...] constantly the system which has always succeeded with them, namely to advance rapidly upon their enemies: scarcely has Austria imprudently commenced the war than they march right into her provinces, and force her armies to evacuate Bavaria, a position which they had usurped with the view of defending their own immediate possessions. At this time also, a Russian Army so long talked of approaches Austria, and on the instant Marshal Bernadotte with the corps of the army under Generals Davoust, Marmont, and of the Bavarian General Deroi, advance upon these strangers to give them battle, before they are able to join their allies. Such is the state of the war.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Switzerland mention that General M. de Wattenwyf, commanding the confederate army, had published a proclamation to the troops, in which he declares, that the sole object of the present armament is to maintain the tranquility of the Republic, to render their *neutrality* respected, & to prevent foreign troops from entering their territories—every measure for this purpose has already been carried into effect.

PARIS.

The following is the tenor of the address of his Excellency M. Francois de Neufchateau, President of the Senate, to His ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE JOSEPH.

SIR AND GRAND ELECTEUR,

"Your Imperial Highness has testified the warmest desire to follow his Majesty the Emperor to the Army, and to partake of the glory of your regiment. But there are more species of glory than one, and in the high rank which your Imperial Highness fills there are more than one species of duty. High political considerations have prevented his Majesty from acceding to your wishes. The Emperor deemed it necessary at the moment he was quitting his frontiers, that there should remain *another self* with the Senate. In consequence his Majesty the Emperor, has left in the midst of us (these are his expressions which warmly interested us) that he hath left in the midst of us your Imperial Highness, and that he had delegated to you in his absence the Presidency of the Senate, and Grand council of administration.

"These wise and prudent arrangements were communicated to us in a message from his Imperial Majesty and King from Strasburgh. The perusal of this message overwhelmed the Senate with the most lively satisfaction, and the highest sense of gratitude. The Senate have decreed, 1st to offer to his Imperial Majesty and King their most respectful thanks for this new proof of his disposition, which must at one and the same time be considered as a public benefit, and as a particular mark of attention and benevolence of our most August Monarch in favor of the Senate. 2d To present to your Royal Highness, by a solemn deputation the homage of our respect, and the sincere expressions of our satisfaction; and we now present ourselves to fulfil a duty so truly dear to us.

"It is highly flattering to my feelings to find myself the interpreter of the unanimous sentiments of my Colleagues towards a Prince so generally esteemed, and so worthy to be so, whom his Imperial Majesty and King has placed at the head of the first body of the state."

HAMBURG,—12th. October.

They state the number of Russians that has been landed in the environs of Stralsund to amount to 15,000.

The blockade of the Elbe is raised. We are now demolishing the fortifications of this City. In the present state of warfare with great powers, the safety of smallstates consists in their weakness. They ought no longer to hesitate about destroying those fortifications which at present can answer no other purpose than to accommodate the greater powers with military positions, whenever it may be convient to occupy them.

GENOA,—17th. October, 1805.

Courier extraordinary, who arrived here on Monday last, brought dispatches for his serene Highness the Prince, Arch Treasurer of the Empire. Immediately afterwards the following Proclamation was issued in this city, and throughout the whole of ancient Liguria:—

"FRENCHMEN! The war commences;—and commence it in a manner worthy the Emperor and of you. Germany joins his standard against two powers who wish to enslave the continuent, as England wishes to engross the commerce of the world. Let every heart exult at this first signal which announces victory. Inhabitants of Genoa recollect your ancient glory; think of your future prosperity. If France triumphs (and triumph she will) you will enjoy a long repose and universal commerce. If she sinks, part of you will be slaves in Africa, and the rest will groan under the lash of barbarous masters in Italy."

PARIS,—17th. October, 1805.

FOURTH BULLETIN FROM THE GRAND ARMY,

Augsbourg, 11th Oct. 1805.

The battle of Wertingen was succeeded after an interval of 24 hours, by the battle of Gunzbourg. Marshal Ney, advanced in two divisions, the first under Loison, towards Langenace, and the division of General Malher towards Gunzbourg. The enemy who endeavoured to oppose the advance of the divisions were every where beaten. It was in vain that Prince Ferdinand hastened in person to defend Gunzbourg. General Malher attacked with the 59th. regiment. The combat became obstinate, corps opposed to corps. Colonel Lacuee was killed at the head of his regiment, which notwithstanding the most determined resistance, carried the bridge by storm. The Artillery by which it was defended being carried, Gunzbourg fell immediately into our hands. Three attacks made by the enemy proved entirely fruitless and they finally retired with precipitation. The reserve under Prince Murat reached Burgau, and made considerable havoc among the enemy in the night.

The Enemy lost upwards of 2500 men in the battle of Gunzbourg.—We have taken 1200 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. Major General Aspre is among the prisoners. Our loss amounts to 400 men killed and wounded.

LETTER *from his Majesty the Emperor and King, to the Prefect and Mayor of the City of Paris:*

"Gentlemen, Prefect and Mayor of our good City of Paris, our troops having in the battle of Wertingen, defeated twelve battalions of Grenadiers, the flower of the Austrian Army, the whole of their Artillery having fallen into our possession, together with a great number of prisoners and eight stand of colours, we have resolved to present these colours to our good City of Paris; and two pieces of cannon, to be deposited in the Hotel de Ville. We trust that our good City of Paris will perceive in this remembrance and in these trophies, which will be still more precious, from considering that it was the Governor of their City, who commanded our troops at the battle of Wertingen, proofs of the love which we bear to our said City. This being the sole end and purpose of this letter, we pray God to have you in his holy keeping.

"*Imperial Head Quarters of Augsbourg, 18 Vendemaire.*

"NAPOLEON."

The Counsellor of state, Prefect of the Department *de la Roër*, in transmitting to all the Mayors, the Imperial decree relative to the organization of the National Guard, has added a circular letter, in which he calls upon them immediately to make out a register by name of all the citizens in their *Communes*, from the age of 20 to 60 years; mentioning with the greatest exactness the condition or profession of each of them; and whether they are tenants, proprietors day-labourers, artists, workmen, &c. They are required also, in a column of observations, to point out those who by their talents, their condition or their fortune, are most interested in maintaining the public tranquillity. The intention of His Majesty being to compose the national guard of citizens respectable for their morals and easy circumstannes, and to call with great reserve on workmen whose labour is necessary to their subsistence. Humanity, says the Prefect, the wants of our manufactures, and the culture of our lands, command this distinction.

Paris, 29th. Vendemiaire,—The most joyful news was spread upon the Exchange to day, at three o'clock, and occasioned a very great rise in the Funds. According to this intelligence, which was transmitted, it is said, by the telegraph, the grand engagement which has been expected, has taken place, and the consequence has been the entire defeat of the Austrian Army. We hope to be able to give confirmation to this important event to-morrow. We may add, from particular information, that Marshall Soult entered Memingen the 21st. Vendemiaire, and after an action very warmly contested before Ulm, that place was taken, with six thousand prisoners.

We are sorry that it is not in our power to lay before our Readers a complete series of the subsequent operations—there still remains a chasm of two days between the account we have already submitted and that which we are about to give.

Those memorable and important days are the 15th. and 16th. of Oct. days on which it may be truly said, without Hyperbole that the Sun set in *blood*, and that the waters of the Danube and the Iller assumed a crimson hue!—We are convinced from the relative positions of the French and Austrian Armies on the 14th. and 17th. of Oct. that the latter must, during the interval, have been vigorously and successfully attacked upon every point of its position.

About the 13th. of October Marshal Ney, commanding the Right Wing of the French Army, advanced upon Kissendorf, a fortified Village—situated about 6 Miles East of Ulm, where the strongest part of the Austrian Army was posted. The Center of the French Army, under Bonaparte himself, and composed of the 3 Columns commanded by Murat, Lannes, and Soult,—was posted on the River Mindel between Burgaw and Mindelheim whilst one column of the left Wing under Marmont, blocked up the roads leading to the defiles of the Tyrol. Bonaparte left his Head Quarters at Augsburg, on the Night of the 14th. and proceeded on Horse-back towards Burgaw, so that their is reason to conclude the general attack commenced before day break.

The Franckfort Journal, of the 20th. Oct, mentions, that after some part of the Austrian army had crossed the Danube on the 13th. and 14th. of Oct. to take up a new position on the left bank in the neighbourhood of Hydenheim, Gienggen, &c. Prince Ferdinand with several General Officers had been seen reconnoitering on the adjacent hills.—The article concludes with announcing that the whole of these troops concentrated themselves towards Ulm, in the evening of the 14th. in consequence of a heavy canonade having been heard in the direction of Ulm.—This firing must have been Marshal Ney's attempt to carry the village of Kissendorf—as this must be considered one of the important points of the Austrian positions, it is probable, that much blood has been shed in disputing the possession of it, because the moment it fell into the hands of the French—the communication between Wissenhorn—another important post occupied by the Austrian army—and Ulm must have been cut off. What happened on the 15th, can only be surmised. It is stated that Prince Ferdinand with a column of 20,000 men was forced to separate from Ulm, and to retreat towards Bohemia, but closely followed by Lannes and Murat.

On the 16th. the latter came up with and attacked the Prince's Rear-Guard which was defeated with the loss of 3,000 prisoners, among whom was General Odonel who afterwards died of his wounds—He attacked Prince Ferdinand again on the 17th. and succeeded in taking 800 prisoners—In short Murat hung upon his rear with such pertinacity and effect, that it seems Prince Ferdinand was obliged to give him battle on the 18th. at Langenaw—this action was decisive, and completed the ruin of the Austrian army.—Ferdinand, seeing that his affairs were irretrievably lost, cut his way thro' the enemy with a few Horse—he stopped a few moments at Anspach to provide himself with a little money and fled into Bohemia—thro' which he safely reached Vienna.—The whole of the column of 20,000 men with which Prince Ferdinand left Ulm was either taken or destroyed—*Sauve qui peut* became the order of the day after the defeat of the 18th.—Ten General Officers surrendered with their respective corps in the village of Notzelfingen—the corps under General Wernek alone consisted of 3000 men—It appears that immediately after Prince Ferdinand's retreat, that part of the Austrian army which was posted on the right bank of the Danube took refuge in the fortress of Ulm—hoping no doubt, to be speedily relieved either by Prince Ferdinand or reinforced by the Bohemian army of Reserve—or by the United corps of Kutosow, Meerveldt and Kienmayer, which we estimate at 90,000 men.

General Mack also expected an attempt to effect his deliverance from the side of the Tyrol, as he knew that several Austrian regiments detached from the army in Italy were on their way thro' the Tyrol to join him, but unfortunately the French acted with such vigour and promptitude as to render this impossible. Marmont and Soult with their respective columns took post on all the roads leading to the principal passes from the Tyrol, while Marshal Ney with the right wing of the French army kept Ulm, closely blockaded.

As Ulm had been hastily fortified it could not offer an effectual resistance to an enemy so superior in number, even if they attempted to carry it by a *coup d'main*. We therefore think General Mack was perfectly justified in acquiescing in the following terms offered him by Bonaparte.

CAPITULATION OF THE CITY OF ULM,

Occupied by the Troops of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and Hungary, and Ceded to the Arms of His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy.

Between us, Alexander Berthier, Marshal of the Empire, Commandant of the 1st. Cohort of the Legion of Honor, decorated with the Grand Cordon, Grand Veneur (Great Hunter,) Grand Officer of the Black Eagle and of the Red Eagle, Major General of the Grand Army, Minister at War & Chef de l'Etat Major &c. &c. &c. authorised to stipulate by the Emperor of the French and King of Italy—and Field Marshal Baron de Mack, Chef de l'Etat Major, and General of the Emperor of Austria.

Proposed by Berthier.—Article 1st: The City of Ulm shall be surrendered to the French army with all it's Magazines and Artillery.

Answer by Mack.—Half of the Field Artillery shall remain with the Austrian army,

Reply by Berthier.—Refused.

Proposed by Berthier.—Article 2d. The garrison will be allowed to march out of the place with all the Honors of War—and after filing off before it, the Troops must surrender their Arms. The Officers will be allowed to return into Austria on their Parole. But the Soldiers and non-commissioned Officers will be conducted within the French Territory, where they must remain till regularly exchanged.

Answer by Mack.—The whole shall be allowed to return into Austria upon condition of not serving against France until regularly exchanged.

Reply by Berthier.—Refused.

Proposed by Berthier; Article 3d.—All effects belonging to the Officers and Soldiers will be preserved to them.

Answer by Mack.—As well as the Regimental chests.

Reply by Berthier.—Granted.

Proposed by Berthier; Article 4th,—The sick and wounded Austrians will be treated in like manner as the sick and wounded French.

Answer by Mack.—We know and rely upon the good faith and humanity of the French.

Proposed by Berthier; Article 5th.—Meanwhile, should a body of troops capable of raising the blockade of the city of Ulm present itself before it by the 25th. of October at P. M, the garrison of that place may consider itself disengaged from the present capitulation and at liberty to act as it may see proper

Answer by Mack.—If up to the 25th of October *including Midnight*, the Austrian or Russian Troops succeed in raising the blockade of the City upon any point of it whatever, the Garrison shall be allowed to evacuated Ulm unmolested, with all its Arms, Artillery and Cavalry to join the Troops which shall have delivered it.

Proposed by Berthier.—Article 6th: One of the Gates of the City of Ulm, (the Stutgard Gate) shall be surrendered at 7 o'Clock to-morrow morning to the French Army, and also Quarters sufficient to accommodate a Brigade.

Answer by Mack.—Yes.

Proposed by Berthier.—Article 7th: The French army shall have the use of the great Bridge over the Danube and be allowed to communicate freely from one bank of the river to the other.

Answer by Mack.—The Bridge is burnt, but every exertion will be used to construct another.

Article 8th.—This arrangement shall be mutually executed in such a manner as to prevent any disorder and to preserve the best understanding between the two armies.

Article 9th.—All the Cavalry, Artillery and Baggage Horses belonging to His Majesty the Emperor of Austria shall be given up to the French Army.

Artitle 10th,—The 1st. 2d. 3d. and 9th. Articles are not to be executed until the General Commanding the Austrian Troops shall be pleased to carry them into effect,—It being clearly understood however that the execution of them must not be delayed beyond the 25th. of October at P. M. and if before this period an Army shall present itself, strong enough to raise the blockade, the garrison will be at liberty conformably to the 4th. article, to act as it may think fit.

Done at ULM (in duplicate) the 17th of October 1805.

(Signed) "LE MARECHAL BERTHIER,
"LE GENERAL MACK.

The issue of the battle of Langenaw depriving the Austrian army at Ulm of all hope of being rescued by Prince Ferdinand, Bonaparte proposed to General Mack that the execution of the 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 articles of the capitulation signed on the 17th. Oct. should immediately take place, and strange to say, this proposition was agreed to. Had General Mack procured a stipulation in favor of no more than 10,000 of the garrison being sent into the Tyrol, without requiring to be exchanged, he might be justified in surrendering so much sooner than was requisite—but when he concurred in that measure without obtaining any compensation, we must confess Gen. Mack's conduct in this instance authorizes the suspicion of *treachery* *—Berthier, it must be granted gave his word of Honor that the Austrian army was beyond the Inn—but it required not the interposition of a miracle to bring the combined Russian and Austrian army, at that time no less than 90,000 men, to Ulm, before the expiration of the capitulation, supposing that Kutosow was on the 19th. Oct. (the date of the second capitulation), 120 miles from Ulm, it was not impossible that he might in 6 days appear before that City.

* This is not the first time that the fidelity of General Mack has been doubted.—In the campaign of 1794, though he had been so far honored by his Sovereign as to have been charged by him to proceed to the Court of London to concert the plan of operations, he abandoned the Austrian army at a very perilous juncture when the Court of Vienna flattered itself that his ability would compensate for avery thing that was deficient in his army, and indeed the talents of its leader were the only ground on which any hope of success could be rested as it had the disadvantage in every other respect,—If, as was thought by some people, he was more influenced by a nice regard for his reputation as a General than by his zeal for his sovereign, in resigning his command in 1794, it must be allowed that he acted differently, in consenting to resume it in 1797, when his army was in a still less respectable condition. Gen. Macks fidelity was not, however, put much to the test in 1797—he had just time to inspect the armies of the Rhine and to order some arrangements which were very ill conducted in his absence,—In the end of March he was recalled to Vienna to be entrusted with the defence of the town and to take the command of the corps de Reserve and volunteers destined to cover that capital,—which was menaced by the present Emperor of the French, who in his capacity of commander in chief of the army of Italy had led it into Stiria.

Nothing is more precarious than the circumstances of War, a single error on the part of Bernadotte. might have enabled the allies to have given him the slip, and by forced marches they might have accomplished their object—while even a possibility of this remained it was highly culpable in General Mack to surrender before the stipulated period, even when there were no hopes of being relieved, it was surely a material advantage to detain 6 days in Suabia the most considerable part of the French army, especially as the object of the Allies was to gain time, and retreat slowly.—It may be said in Mack's favor that he did stipulate that the Right Wing of the French army under Marshal Ney should remain in the Neighbourhood of Ulm till the 25th. of October, but had the Austrians deferred surrendering till that period, it would also have obliged not only the Right Wing but also the two Columns under Soult and Marmont to remain on the Frontier of the Tyrol in order to prevent an attempt to raise the Blockade upon that Quarter.—So that this premature surrender enabled at least 50,000 men to penetrate into Austria 6 days sooner than they could otherwise have done.

ADDITIONAL CAPITULATION.

General Berthier, &c. &c.—expressly authorized by his Majesty the Emperor of the French gives his word of Honor:—

1st.—That the austrian army is on this day beyond the river Inn, and that Marshal Bernadotte with his army is placed between Munich and that river.

2d.—That Marshal Lannes is with his column pursuing Prince Ferdinand, and was yesterday at Aalen.

3d.—That Prince Murat with his Column, was yesterday at Molingen, and that Lieutenant Generals Wernek, Baillot, Hohenzollern and seven other Generals have capitulated with their respective corps, in the Village of Notztelfingen.

4th.—That Marshal Soult is between Ulm and Bregentz, watching the Road from the Tyrol, consequently there is no possibility that Ulm can receive any succours from that quarter.

General Mack Chef de l'Etat Major &c. &c. giving faith to these Declarations is ready to evacuate the City of Ulm tomorrow, upon condition however, that the whole column under Marshall Ney, composed of 12 Regiments of Infantry and 4 of Cavalry shall not depart from Ulm, and a Radius drawn from it of 10 Leagues until the 25th. of October next at Midnight, the period at which the Capitulation expires.

Marshals Berthier and Baron Mack approve and confirm the above articles, in consequence of which tomorrow at 3 o'clock P. M. The Austrian army will evacuate Ulm and file off before his Majesty the Emperor of the French with all the honors of War.—It will then lay down its arms with the exception of the officers,—who will receive orders as to the routes they are to pursue to return to Austria—which will be through the Tyrol by the roads of Kempten and Bergen.

Done in Duplicate at Eclengen the 19th. of of October, 1805.

(Signed) Le Marechal Berthier.
Le General Mack.

In pursuance of this additional capitulation the Austrian army evacuated Ulm on the 20th. of October, at 2 P. M. they continued filing off before the French Emperor from that hour till 7 in the evening. The number of men, who thus surrendered themselves prisoners of war, amounted to between 27 and 30 thousand, including 2,000 cavalry besides 60 pieces of Cannon.—Bonaparte, surrounded by his Guards, assembled the Austrian Generals around him, and treated them in the most gracious manner—particulary Baron Mack the commander in chief, with the two Princes Lichtenstein and Godsheinesfresoal, and Lieut. Generals Inlay, Klenau, Kesel, Laudon, Ulm, Richten and Stiplenitz. Their complaisance in enabling him to carry Terror and Desolation into their native country, so much sooner then he had reason to expect, certainly entitled them to his gratitude! Bonaparte is also said to have remained Booted, and not to have taken a regular meal from the 12th. to the 20th. of October, by which day the whole of the army of Ulm had been either destroyed or captured. The French writer thus recapitulates Bonaparte's atchievments from the commencement of the war to the 20th. of October, being a period of twenty days,—

"The Emperor of the French crossed the Rhine on the 1st of October, the Danube on the 6th. and the Lech on the same day. His Majesty then fought several consecutive Battles, viz—at Wirtengen,—Gundzburg,—Cleming,—Abeck, Nousheim — Langenaw, — Memmingen and Ulm. They have led to the surrender of Memmingen and Ulm, the deliverance of Bavaria, which the Austrians had invaded without any declaration of war; the capture of 80 stands of colours & 50,000 Austrians, the flower of their army, besides all their Artillery and Baggage. These successes, which must astonish posterity have been ensured by the most rapid and well combined marches that have ever been performed,—The French Soldiers say that their Emperor has a new method of making war, by employing their legs more then their Bayonets."

Altho' the vast superiority of forces with which Bonaparte invaded Germany must in a great measure cloud the brilliancy of his exploits, yet the magnitude of his operations and the promptitude with which he took advantage of every oversight or fault committed by his Enemies, cannot but excite admiration: the imposing manner in which he, at the same moment, threw his left Wing into Bavaria (before he had fired a shot) whilst the Center with astonishing rapidity took possession of both banks of the Lech, in spite of the opposition of the Austrians, and the desperate attack upon Guntzburg, where the Right Wing crossed the Danube in the face of the whole Austrian Army, was well calculated to fill the latter with terror and dismay. The Austrians were certainly disconcerted at his novel and unexpected movements, they had relied on Bonaparte advancing thro' the Black Forest, and in this view the position they occupied was most favourable for them. They would successively have opposed a formidable resistance to the French upon each of the Rivers which run parallel with the Iller into the Valley of the Danube. The Right Flank of the French Army would have been constantly exposed to the danger of being turned by sudden attacks, that could advantageously have been made upon it by the Austrian Army in the Tyrol—and thus obliging the invading Army to approach with caution would consequently have enabled the Austrians to oppose an effectual resistance to the French, till the Russians should effect a Junction with them; but Bonaparte avoided this tedious system of operations, and also rendered totally useless the entrenchments which the Austrians had been at so much pains to throw up on the Banks of the Iller.

General Mack might if he chose have retired into the Tyrol when the movements of the French indicated a determination to attack him, or to oblige him to pass over to the left Bank of the Danube; this would have obliged the French to have kept a large force in Suabia, and Bavaria, to watch his motions, so that the Russians would not have had so large a force to contend against as they now have—Mack would then have had the option of either maintaining himself in the Tyrol till the Russians advanced, or he might have effected a Junction with them in Salzburg by descending the River Salza.

The French Emperor resolved to cut off the retreat of the army of Ulm on this side, from the moment of his obtaining possession of the Lech, and for this purpose as well as for intercepting the reinforcements which the Arch-Duke Charles had detached, the columns under Marmount and Soult were posted between the Tyrol and Ulm—So that after the 12th. of October the Austrians lost the opportunity, and from that date Bonaparte began to manifest his intention of making a grand attack upon them.

All the General officers who commanded at Ulm are (it is said) to be tried by a council of War. The conduct of Baron Mack appears to be very inconsistent with his reputation for great talents. It would not however be fair to blame him until it is ascertained how far he was independent. An Intelligent writer has observed that—The Council of War at Vienna, not only takes the charge of forming the general plan of a Campaign, but also directing the execution and local application of it. The Austrian Generals, bound by positive instructions, do not dare to undertake any thing contrary to them, and being less responsible for events, than for their obedience to the orders which they have received, are often obliged to sacrifice to them opportunities of probable success and even seek for them less anxiously, and consider less how to deserve applause, than how to escape censure. The first dispositions of the Austrians being made with a great deal of care, exactness, and often with ability, and the General executing them with scrupulous fidelity, they are almost always crowned with success.—But when the talents of the enemy, or the chance of war, produces any unforeseen event, which reduces the Austrian Generals to the impossibility of executing the plan which has been dictated to them; then obliged to rely on their own discretion, not being in the habit of taking it for their guide, and fearing to commit themselves, they neither dare, nor are capable of acting independently, and do not hazard any of those decisive strokes, which in certain circumstances can alone give victory.

As the object of war is to procure and ensure Peace, we cannot better conclude our detail of military operations than by informing our Readers that if the word of the French commissary at Aleppo is to be relied on, a Continental PEACE is not very distant; a Suspension of Arms having already taken place, which leaves Bonaparte in possession of Vienna, Trieste, Venice, and 12 strong places in the Emperor of Germany's Dominions.

The following is an extract from Monsieur Conrace's Bulletin.

"A Ragusian vessel imported into the roads of Larnaca, the 14th. of December, only 21 days from Marseilles, has confirmed the news respecting Ulm,—which had caused great rejoicings throughout France—Just as the vessel sailed, further rejoicings took place in consequence of a Peace with the Emperor of Germany having been announced—The terms had been proposed to him by Bonaparte himself, who entered Vienna in triumph, in the beginning of November.—A congress is to be held at Munich, to which the English will send Plenipotentiaries—In the interim of concluding the definitive treaty, the Emperor of the French is to remain master of Vienna, Trieste, Venice, and 12 strong places in the states of the Emperor of Germany." *Bombay Gazette.*

TUMULTS AT ALGIERS.

No favourite, even a Turk, has enjoyed any thing like an influence equal to that which the Jew, Naftale Busnah, contrived to acquire from those about him. He treated directly with the agents of the different powers, and did not suffer them to approach the Prince, whom he surrounded day and night with his confidents, and whom he subjugated entirely by studying to satisfy all his fancies. Busnah gave away employments, he even created and deposed the Beys or Governors or Provinces with whom he held private correspondence. He fixed the sums which were to be sent to the Dey, he kept the keys of the treasury;—he possessed himself of all the commerce, and admitted of no competition.

He governed the Marine of Algiers, as well as of other parts of the kingdom. The Corsairs could not go out but by his permission; he directed their course according to the advices he received from Europe, where he had a numerous correspondence. He shared in all the prizes, without having them put to sale; in short he succeeded in violating all the ancient customs, which are held as sacred as laws. This system was supported by an insolence mixed with the most insinuating treachery, added to much courage.

A conspiracy was formed here against the regency within the last four years past. The head of Busnah had a price fixed on it, and the pillage of his coffers proclaimed. The first Minister about four months ago received a number of blows of a Yataghan even at his post. The Dey had been attacked and dangerously wounded by four Turks, and Busnah was the object of these different attempts. Busnah himself, about a year ago, miraculously escaped two blows of a poniard that was aimed at him by a Turk. He had not been alarmed by these terrible warnings: he did not listen to any advice which had been so earnestly offered him; his insolence was, on the contrary, increased, and particularly during the last six or eight months he became insupportable. Indignation and malice were extreme.

The scarcity that we experienced was without example, because Busnah sent all the corn in the kingdom to the enemies of the Regent. The revolts of the Province of Constantine, and particularly a very serious one of Mascara, which originated in his exactions over the Beys continually increased. The 28th. instant, at five o'clock in the morning, he was attacked near the house of the Dey with the shot of a pistol, which a Turk, named Yahia, fired at him, saying—"*Salutation to the Governor of Algiers.*" Some Nonbadgis of the Guards of the Prince pursued, and would have arrested the assassin, but he opposed them with a firm countenance, and taking in one hand a pistol, which was yet charged, and in the other his yataghan, "I have killed," said he, "the miserable Jew who has so long tyranised over you; you are as much Jews as he if you attaint my person." The Nonbadgis retired, and the Turk peaceably gained his barrack. Busnah was carried into his house, and died in three hours after. Yahia had confessed to his comrades, that he was going to commit the act, and demanded of them whether they were determined to defend him; for, on the other hand he would go to the mountains. All swore that they would die rather than consent to give him up. Some deputations from other barracks of the Militia, went to him to take the same oath. A great number of inhabitants followed the example, and would have kissed the hand which, they said, had been chosen by Providence to deliver their country from the monster that oppressed them. In the evening, the Dey pardoned the assassin, sending him his chaplet according to custom.—They were obliged to bury the body of Busnah, accompanied by a numerous guard, or the people would have burned it, or stoned to death those who carried it. On the 29th. at an early hour, the Militia left their barracks. They massacred all the Jews they could meet in the streets. They then proceeded to the houses and magazines of Busnah, which they forced open and pillaged. The Moors and the barbarous populace of the Piskris, and the Khails joined them. They broke open the houses of all the Jews, and the pillage became general. They were encouraged by the cries of joy of the women scattered through the street, and on the terraces. After some hours of this frightful sacking, the Dey, whose guard had remained immoveable in the palace, dispatched some members of the divan to the barracks, who were charged to say, that the Prince was not more attached to the jews than to them, and that if they desired it, he would only protect in Algiers those who professed mechanical arts, and the number of which had been fixed by the agreement which Barbe Rousse formerly made, with the Hebrew nation. This conduct of the Dey calmed the Militia, who gradually returned to their barracks. The Echaouchs and the Noubadjis put a stop, in a short time, to the carnage and pillage, and established order for the rest of the day. The Regent made the slaves collect the bodies found in the streets, and they were burned in the place de Babelomed, amid the acclamation of an immense populace. The day of the 30th. was only disturbed by the appearance of the assassin of Busnah, who presented himself in arms before the Palace of the Dey, saying that he was informed that they meant to punish him, and that he was ready to submit to his sentence. The Prince replied that his word was sacred, and he had nothing to fear. The Jews took away the dead bodies from the houses, and carried them to their burying grounds, escorted by some Cassabadjis. It appeared, however certain, that there were many plots forming in the barracks to attack the palace, and massacre a part of the Nobles. The difference of parties, and of opinion, on the individuals whom they would have called to the government; and above all, the gold which they dispersed without measure, have given a check to their proceedings. The 1st. of August, they caused to embark all the Jews that could be crowded on board the Imperial vessels then in the port. The days of the 2d. and 3d. were tranquil. The Militia have plundered a little; they were very much offended that the excess committed had been at all attributed to the desire of plunder. They gave liberally to all those who had been in the barracks. It was in the houses of the Moors, and in the hands of the Piskris and the Khails, who carried them up to the mountains, that were chiefly lodged the riches of the Jews. They vary, as to the number of deaths, but it is not so great as was at first imagined; that of the wounded is considerable. There were 40 or 50,000 Jews in Algiers, who were particularly rich in diamonds, pearls, and jewels, of all kinds. The most miserable Jew wore on his head a sarma in gold, very few of which were valued at less than five hundred piastres. They have all been carried away, and the loss which the Hebrew nation has sustained in this instance is incredible.

FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS.

By the death of Sir *Arthur Hesilrigge*, Bart. in India, the title devolves to his uncle, *Thomas H. Maynard, Esq.* of Hoxne-hall, Suffolk, now Sir *Thomas Maynard Hesilrigge*, Bart.

In former times the name of *Marlborough* was dreadful to Frenchmen; and even within no very distant period, *Smollet* represents the French as frightening their children with it. He says he heard a child, whose mother had threatened her darling with that terrible name, cry "*Maman faites ce vilain de Malbroke.*" Lord Nelson's name, it appears, had nearly arrived at this honour.

We know not whether the infantine rivals of the *Young Roscius* pretend to equal him in *attitude*, but they publicly *start* against him in all parts of England; and it is said the *strides* of some of them are little inferior to what his were a twelvemonth ago.

There will be such a scramble for the principal tragic parts among the children engaged at our winter theatres, that they must resort to the appropriate expedient of *drawing King and Queen.*

A Letter from Hamburgh, says—"The French Minister in this city has applied to our Senate for a palace and a guard of honour. He lately demanded the arrest of a number of individuals, but this demand has not been complied with."

A letter from *Petersburgh*, says "The Russian Embassy to China will go in several divisions, which will all rendezvous in September at *Irkutsk*, whence the whole Embassay will proceed by *Klachta*, through Chinese Tartary, and by the Great Wall to *Pekin*. Count *John Potosky* has already set out.

General *Palitzyn* has translated Lord *Macartney's* Voyage to China into the Russian language, and it has been printed at Moscow. It is said that the engravings for the work are very fine, and have been executed at Petersburgh.

The uniform of the troops on board the Combined Fleet was blue turned up with red, and a round hat, turned up on one side with a feather. The Officers dress laced with gold.

Mervyn Archdall, many years Member of the Irish Parliament for the County of Fermanagh, was at one time twenty stone weight, and had twenty children, all living at the same time.—Mr. *Twiss*, the Irish Tourist, asked Mrs. A. how she came to have so many children? Indeed I do not know, (said the Lady) unless it be that my husband is an *Irishman.*

General Kutusow, who commands the Russian army in Germany, is an Officer of great experience, and of uncommon enterprise and daring. He received a most extraordinary wound while leading the storming party at Oczakow: *a musket ball passed through both temples*, and [illegible] fell from the top of the wall into the ditch. The cure, which astonished his professional attendants, occupied several years.

Charlemagne.—This great Monarch, with all his heroism, had a very difficult task to subdue the Saxons. That brave and warlike people, even when the war was carried into the heart of their country, by their undaunted spirit of liberty, were enabled to baffle every effort for their destruction. *Charlemagne* resolved at length, in 804, to transplant this people from their native soil, which seemed their asylum of liberty, to the forests of Brabant and Flanders. Ten thousand Saxon families were accordingly, transplanted, from whom descended the Flemings, so celebrated for their love of liberty, and their frequent revolts against their Monarchs. It was a proverbial saying, during the reign of *Philip* the Fair, and *Philip de Valois*, that *Charlemagne*, in engrafting the Saxons with the Flemings, "of one Devil had made two."—Let the Gallic Usurper, who has the presumption to compare himself with *Charlemagne*, remember that the blood of the Saxons yet flows in the veins of the inhabitants of Brabant and Flanders.

MADRAS:—Printed by JOHN YOUNG, In Popham's Broad-way.